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## ORIGINAL.

### *Outlines of American Pol. Econ. &c.*

CONTINUED.

But we must turn to more serious matters. "In consequence of my researches," says Prof. L. "I found the component parts of political economy to be,—1, Individual economy; 2, National economy; 3, Economy of mankind."\* This then is the discovery of Prof. List; and as he is so sharp sighted in detecting a want of originality in others, he of course deems himself entirely original, and supposes that he has made an important addition to the science of which he treats. In fact we are not left to conjecture on this subject: The Prof. tells us that such is his opinion in so many words.† What then is the amount of this notable disclosure made in the year of the Christian Era, 1827? That A. Smith has entirely neglected that of which he professed to treat;‡ and that after having laid down a subject for discussion, his conduct resembled that of some modern orators, who esteem it a breach of republican privilege, to be confined in their speeches to the matter in hand.

Our readers will perhaps be surprised to hear that this serious charge against the author of the "Wealth of Nations," has no other foundation than a few words. Prof. L. defines National economy to be "that which teaches by what means a certain na-

tion, in her particular situation, may direct and regulate the economy of individuals, and restrict the economy of mankind, either to prevent foreign restrictions, and foreign power or to increase the productive powers within herself."\* Now it is true that A. Smith has not taught how a nation may become wealthy and powerful by imposing restrictions either upon her own industry, or upon that of other nations; but this he has done, he has shown the thing to be impracticable. This method of growing rich by restraining individual industry, is no new thing under the sun, though Prof. L. seems disposed to claim it as his own. The Theory is older than the time of Smith, and one design of the "Wealth of Nations" was to prove its vanity and folly. It is not candid then in Prof. L. to say that A. Smith has taken no notice of national economy, even in the sense of the terms received by the Prof. himself. The Theory is thoroughly examined by Smith; and it is proved that this mode of becoming rich is much like the celebrated contrivance for the liquidation of a public debt, by borrowing a few millions annually, and investing them in a sinking fund.

Prof. L. reasons in a manner which does not receive the most respectable name, though it secures those who adopt it, from any serious difficulties in argument, because they are always safe in their own definitions. A. Smith does not show how a nation may become wealthy on

\* Outlines p. 7. † p. 7, 23. ‡ p. 7

\* p. 8.

the principles of the restrictive system; and therefore says the Prof. he has not treated of national economy at all; because this teaches the manner in which nations are enriched by restraints upon the industry of individuals. A. Smith supposed, on the contrary, that national economy should give instruction as to the best methods of increasing the wealth of nations; and in pursuit of this object, he investigates the plans of former writers, and among others this of which Prof. L. claims the discovery, and thus among conflicting theories endeavors to select that which is best supported by reason and experience. Prof. L. has a more summary mode of doing business; he takes it for granted, without troubling us with the proofs, that the restrictive system is best adapted for the encouragement of production; and then blames his predecessors for neglecting the subject of national economy, because they did not happen to suppose, with himself, that restrictions formed a necessary part of the science.

That we may not be supposed to do the Prof. injustice, we request our readers to examine again the seventh letter which professes to show the distinction between national economy as understood by Smith, and that which forms the prominent topic of the pamphlet. We confess that we can find nothing more than assertion. The Prof. settles every point by saying that since mankind have separated into distinct nations, and since according to the definition of national economy, each of these nations should endeavor to form a world within itself, and to be perfectly independent of all others,—therefore—the principles of free trade are not applicable. Why not? Because according to the true national economy each nation should restrict the trade of every other:—that is, trade should not be free because it should not.

We would ask what is this inde-

pendence which is the hobby of so many, and makes so much noise? Is the man independent, who lives upon the fruits of his own labour? And if so is the same true in relation to nations? How then is it possible for the American people to be less dependent upon foreigners than at present? The Americans support themselves by their own industry; and Europeans will never consent to give us the smallest article of the productions of their labor, without receiving in return an equivalent. Since this is manifestly the case, it follows that every article which we consume, is produced by our own industry; inasmuch as we have exerted our labor in the production of the equivalent, which was exchanged for the foreign commodity. If then external commerce were entirely cut off, there is no likelihood that we would be more industrious, and produce more than at present. Our citizens are all well clothed and well fed; and it is extremely improbable that their condition will ever be better in these respects; and since this is the fact under the present arrangement, in what manner can an alteration be accomplished, that will add to our prosperity?

Prof. L. indeed admits that this reasoning does very well in time of peace; but wars break out and must be prepared for. Then your market is cut off, and your supply of commodities necessary for your comfort fails. Admitting this argument to be founded, we think its influence should not extend far. From 1763 to 1828, a period of 65 years, we have had not quite eleven years of war; that is, one sixth of the whole time. It must be granted, we presume, that wars are not likely to be so frequent in future as they have been; but supposing that they will be, are we to mould the policy of the nation in conformity to an exigency, against which there are five chances to one that favors its occurrence? But it is

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not true that our supply of any article must necessarily fail, because we are at war with the nation which produces it the most largely. The buyer is as necessary to the seller as the seller to the buyer; and when direct commerce between two nations cannot be carried on, there is always a sufficient number of neutrals, who will readily engage in so profitable a business. A small portion of reflection, indeed will convince us of the impossibility that trade should at once be diverted from its usual channel, as a stream of water may. The trade between our own country and Britain, for example, is necessary to us both; and will therefore exist even during wars. There may not indeed be instances, as in the English history during war with Holland, where the combatants winked at the intercourse, which they found to be indispensable, because such awkward shifts are not needed in our day. The carrying trade between hostile nations is too lucrative, to be exterminated even by Berlin and Milan decrees, or by Orders of Council.

When the U. States are at war with Britain, the latter country must have the productions of the former. All the other parts of the world which at present grow cotton, supply only a small portion of what is consumed by the British manufacturers; and therefore if the American cotton should not come to the markets of Britain, at once thousands of laborers would be thrown out of employment; and the distress would be such that what is usually experienced would appear trifling in comparison. By working up cotton a very great number of individuals obtain a livelihood; and their means of subsistence would at once fail, if the supply of the article in which they labour should cease. Similar remarks apply to what would be the situation of our own country in the circumstances described above. We

need the wrought goods, and the failure of the accustomed supply would be felt as a very serious evil; we could not without great inconvenience want the manufactures. Since this must be the case, is it likely that there could not be found an intermediate person, who would oblige both the British and ourselves by transacting the desired exchanges?

It will be replied, we suppose, that our argument must be unsound, because contradicted by fact; and the want of blankets by our army during the last war, will be adduced as an example. We doubt whether this case has been clearly understood by even those who have brought it forward the most frequently. It must be yielded, we suppose, that the demand which the U. States originated in the market, was extraordinary. Now since this was so, and and since the supply of all articles is adapted to the ordinary demand only, it is very clear that the demand could not have been met immediately even by external commerce. The only difference then in this case would have been, that the deficiency extending over a larger part of the world, would have been less sensibly felt in any one place. This is one of the great benefits of commerce that it equalizes the pressure of want as well as extends the blessings of abundance.

Suppose however that the U. States had been a manufacturing nation; as the manufacturers could not have produced but for ordinary demands, unless we suppose them gifted with the faculty of seeing into futurity, the supply must have proved deficient when the U. States entered into the market as a large consumer of blankets. The deficiency indeed would sooner have been met by an increased production, than was the case at the commencement of the war; and this we are willing to admit: we mean to say only that

the whole difficulty did not arise from our not being a manufacturing nation; but must have been felt in any supposed circumstances.

One of the prominent arguments of the advocates of the restrictive system, is that thus a constant market is created, and pernicious fluctuations prevented.\* If we withdraw ourselves from preconceived theories, and examine this position by its agreement with facts, nothing can appear more unfounded. In Britain, the system of restrictions is in nothing more fully carried out than in grain; the domestic producer is completely protected from foreign competition; he has the home market entirely to himself. And yet in nothing can there be pointed out such ruinous fluctuations of price. Variations of between 50 and 60 shillings sterling a quarter, have been experienced within a period of a few months. Now this is but one case among many. Why, if protection produces such steadiness, is grain so fluctuating in Britain? It will not do to answer that casualties affect the price of this article more than that of most others. In the materials for manufactures, the same casualties have their full influence. Besides do these fluctuations affect agriculture alone in Britain? By no means: British manufactures are as well protected by laws; and at the same time are subject to the most sudden and destructive variations of price. From what part of the world do we hear of the greatest misery in consequence of fluctuations? The answer occurs to every one;—from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

[To be continued.]

*My friend John and his family.*

My friend John Simpson, of the county of—, State of Ohio, is now in his 60th year. His wife Sally is a

few years younger. They both enjoy good health, and a moderate flow of animal spirits. They moved from Kentucky, and settled upon the land which they now occupy in the fall of 1800. They had been married at that time about three years; were blest with two fine sons, and possessed property including the land which they had purchased, to the amount of not more than five hundred dollars.

They were both the children of religious parents, and they had both some years before their marriage made a public profession of their faith in the Redeemer. Neither of them ever enjoyed any more than a common English education. But having early known the value of the Bible and the value of the Sabbath day as a day of retirement and serious thought, they have through life devoted a large portion of every week to reading, meditation and prayer; and have thus, almost imperceptibly, acquired an amount of knowledge on a great variety of subjects, and attained a degree of intellectual improvement which far surpass the attainments of many who have had at their command far more extensive means of information.

Mr. Simpson has never been a man of speculation. Nor has he ever been at any one time in debt for more than \$50 since he made the last payment for his land. He never has been of those who became surety for the debts of other men, nor has he ever in his life asked any man to become security for him for either one thing or another. His crops of corn and wheat and hay and potatoes &c. &c. have generally been good, and his horses and cattle, though not numerous, have always been of the best breeds, and thriving. And he has always had some cattle, or produce of the farm for sale and of the market quality at the proper seasons.

Mrs. Simpson very seldom visits the retail stores; and she never had

\*p. 33.

a store account. She never interferes any farther with her husband's bargains than to ascertain from him how the balance of trade is likely to stand at the end of the year. It is with her a first principle that the exports from the farm, of flour and wheat and beef and pork and butter and cheese, must exceed considerably the imports to the parlour and kitchen, of silks and calicoes and Morocco shoes and sugar and tea. It has also been suggested by some of her friends, that if only one half of the farmers' wives in the United States had acted upon this principle for the last ten years, the half million of dollars which has been spent in the hall of Congress in discussions on the Tariff Bills would have been saved to the nation and might have been appropriated to internal improvements.

Mr. Simpson has since 1806 regularly received a weekly newspaper. He has also since 1814 taken a weekly or monthly religious publication. These periodicals are preserved and bound up at the end of each year into separate volumes. He has also always appropriated a portion of the proceeds of his sales of wheat &c. to the purchasing of some approved work on history or practical divinity. Nor does a day or an evening pass without one or more of the family being pleased and instructed from some portion of this yearly accumulating collection.

He has never been distinguished as a noisy, violent politician. He has, however, always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his township, and county and state and nation. Yet he votes generally for *men* and not for *promised* measures. That is, in selecting a man to represent him, and to do his business in the councils of the state or the nation he always prefers a man of known good sense, and integrity; or a man of good morals and of regular habits, to a man of a profane or dissipated, or doubtful character, let the hobby of

the day be what it may. And when he has once calmly and deliberately selected his man he has no desire to keep his determination a secret; nor the least desire that any thing which may have a favourable bearing upon the success of a rival candidate should be either concealed or misrepresented. He can as yet leave the destiny of the American Republic, under a wise and good Providence, with the free unbiassed votes of 12 millions of free men.

Though the young members of the Simpson family have received nothing but an English education, yet they have all enjoyed a more extensive course than either their father or mother did. They can all read and write grammatically. They understand the figure of the earth and the use of maps. They are all masters of common Arithmetic and some of the sons understand Surveying and something of mathematical and algebraical demonstrations. They are all familiar with the history of their own country and some of them are well versed in the histories of ancient Greece and Rome and modern Europe. And they were all at the proper ages put to the domestic and field employments in which their father and mother have comfortably and honorably passed their lives and have all been taught both by precept and example that when they should arrive at age, they were individually to depend for their subsistence and comfort upon their own exertions and good conduct.

Visit the family of the Simpsons when you please, and you will find them always the same.—No hurry or flutter in order to remove or conceal something.—No extravagant acclamations of welcome.—No secrets whispered into your ear with respect to this or the other person in the neighbourhood. Every person, and every thing are found in their proper places. Nor is the business of the day, or of the hour, in the least



interrupted. Yet if you are worthy of confidence and worthy of a friend, you will find by the very atmosphere that you are welcome and at home.

John and Sally Simpson have now weathered the storms of upward of 30 years in company. These years have formed an eventful period in general history, and particularly in the history of the west. The states in the Valley of the Mississippi have sprung up as it were by enchantment during this period, and a new life, and a new character have been given to the increasing millions of the south. Europe and Asia and Africa have also undergone great and important changes. Nor can the most exalted human mind form any adequate conception of what will be the state of human society at the end of another generation. The mind of man is every where in a state of revolution. And among the other agencies which a wise and good and powerful Providence is using to accomplish his mighty plan, the calm and almost unknown, but the steady and persevering life and example of such heads of families as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have been, is none of the least powerful.

These worthies are soon to be with their fathers. Nor are they ever to have their names known in the history of their country. They are soon perhaps to be forgotten, even in the very neighbourhood where they have passed the most active and useful part of their earthly existence. But the principles and the habits which derived from them, now give character to six sons and three daughters who are all likely to be themselves heads of families, will be, it is hoped, not only continued but transmitted—and transmitted with increasing energy through many generations.

A viceroy of Ireland asked one of his chaplains, 'Why there were no toads in Ireland? To which he replied—'Because, your excellency, there are so many toad-eaters.'

## SELECTED.

### *Rise and Progress of Horticulture.*

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 29.

Germany is more favourable to the growth of leaves and roots than France, but less so to that of fruits. Hamburgh is better supplied with the former, and Vienna with the latter, than any other cities of the north. The grape, apple and pear thrive on the north bank of the Rhine; but only the two latter on the Elbe. One of the most northerly vineyards in Germany was planted by the late Earl of Findlater at his chateau near Dresden, where he had condemned himself to a sort of voluntary exile. There are few places where the fig will produce fruit in the open air in Germany; the mulberry is raised as far north as Frankfort on the Oder for the leaves, but must be trained against a wall, both at Berlin and Dresden, in order to ripen its fruit. The apricot and the almond bear, as standards, between Vienna and Presburgh; but the peach ripens its fruit no where in Germany excepting where trained on walls. The pineapple was first cultivated by Baron Munchausen (not the great traveller) at Schwobber, near Hamelin, in Westphalia; and soon afterwards, by Dr. Kaltschmidt in Breslaw, who, in 1702, sent some fruit to the imperial court, at a time when they were hardly known in Britain. This fruit is now grown but in very few places in the empire. The prime patron of horticulture in Germany was Frederick the Great, who raised the pine apple, grape and peach in abundance at Potsdam.

The climate of the greater part of Russia and Poland is unfavorable both to the culture of perennial leaves and fruits; but it is much less so than could be imagined to the growth of annual roots and farinaceous grains. Gardening can be said to be practis-

ed only in those countries round Moscow, Petersburg and Warsaw, and that chiefly under glass for the imperial family and a few of the first nobility. The gardeners are almost entirely Germans and Englishmen, and are remarkable for the quantity of pine-apples which they produce.

The climate of Sweden is still more adverse to gardening than that of Russia; but, from its being a more civilized country, horticulture is more generally practised. The potatoe is very generally cultivated, which is not the case in Russia; but forcing houses are seldom to be met with.

Denmark is more favourable to all the branches of gardening than its situation would lead us to expect. The pasture is more close and verdant in Holstein than in most parts of the continent, and this country in consequence admits of a nearer approach to Britain in landscape gardening than any other in Europe. Few fruits ripen well in the open air; but roots and leaves are brought to a considerable degree of perfection, and the apple, pear and cherry, and, in some places, even the apricot and peach, are ripened against walls, their blossoms being retarded in spring, or protected by glass.

It remains only to speak of the climate of Holland and Flanders, countries in which horticulture and ornamental gardening have long been in a high degree of perfection, and which, at an early period, took the lead in every branch of husbandry. The cause of this has never been satisfactorily explained. Harte conjectures, that the necessities arising from the original barrenness of the soil, (that of Flanders having been formerly like what Arthur Young describes great part of Norfolk to have been about a century ago,) and a degree of liberty, arising in some measure from the remoteness of its situation from the court, may have contributed to general improvement. All that we

know from history, and particularly from Gesner, (the German historian of horticulture,) is, that a taste for plants existed among the Dutch, even previously to the time of the Crusades. Lobel, in the preface to his *Histoire des Plantes* (1576) states that, under the Dukes of Burgundy, they brought home plants from the Levant and the two Indies; that exotics were more cultivated there than any where else, and that their gardens contained more rare plants than all the rest of Europe besides, till the civil wars of the 16th century, when many of the finest gardens were abandoned or destroyed.

The moist climate of Holland is singularly favourable to the production of herbaceous vegetables; and almost every variety of potherb and root is brought to a high degree of perfection. Melons are grown there to a larger size than it would appear they can be grown round London; for the Dutch rock-melons sent annually to Covent Garden Market exceed our own in bulk and weight, though not in flavour. Their pine-apples, which they also send over, are equal to ours. Amsterdam is supplied with peaches of a very large size; but, it must be confessed, they are inferior to those of Montreuil in flavour, as are their grapes to those of Fontainebleau. Notwithstanding the length of their winters, however, they force the sweet-water grape (pareyl druff) so as to have it ripe in March and April; and other fruits, legumes and roots in proportion.

A century ago, almost every garden production was obtained from Holland. The royal fruiterers and green-grocers sent thither for fruits and potherbs; and the seedsmen received all their seeds from that quarter, as they still do a number of sorts. The Brompton-park nurseries, when first established, in Charles the Second's time, procured most of their fruit trees, and most of the princes in

Europe their gardeners, from this country; to which pupils were also sent to study the art. Rose, Cooke, Miller, Hitt, Speechley, &c. spent some time there. The climate of Holland is the best in the world for bulbous roots; though some parts of our Lincolnshire and Norfolk coasts cannot be much inferior. But though the country in general is not favourable for the ripening of fruits, yet, in the warmer parts, the apple and pear are brought to the highest degree of perfection.

The climate, soil and surface of Britain, we think we may assert, without prejudice, is more favourable for gardening, taking all its branches into consideration, than any other. Admitting that it is less so for culinary herbs and roots, bulbous flowers and some fruits than Holland, it is, from its ever verdant and soft tuft, fine gravel and varied surface, incomparably better adapted for landscape gardening than that of any other country of the continent. It is less favourable for fruits than France or Italy, but more so for culinary leaves and roots, and for turf. If Germany is in many places equally temperate, her long winters injure the herbaceous crops, and rot the roots of grasses. The other parts of Europe are out of the question. Charles II., in reply to some who were reviling our climate, said he thought that was the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or, at least, without trouble and inconvenience, the most days of the year, and the most hours of the day; and this he thought he could be in England, more than in any country he knew of in Europe. 'There are,' says Sir William Temple, 'besides the temper of our climate, two things particular to us, that contribute much to the beauty and elegance of our gardens, which are the gravel of our walks, and the fineness and almost perpetual greenness of our turf. The first is not

known any where else, which leaves all their dry walks in other countries very unpleasant and uneasy. The other cannot be found in France or in Holland as we have it, the soil not admitting that fineness of blade in Holland, nor the sun that greenness in France, during most of the summer.'

The horticultural productions of Britain may, in variety, excellence and quantity, be truly said to surpass those of all other countries. Not to speak of the innumerable gardens of private persons, where the richest fruits, as the pine, grape, peach, melon, &c. are raised to as great perfection as in their native countries, let us confine ourselves to the supplies sent to Covent Garden Market, and to the London fruit shops. The quantity of pine-apples, at all seasons, is astonishing, and we are informed, on good authority, that there is more certainty of being able to purchase a pine, every day in the year, in London, than in Jamaica or Calcutta. Forced asparagus, potatoes, sea-kale, rhubarb-stalks, mushrooms and early cucumbers, are to be had in January and February. In March forced cherries and strawberries make their appearance, with kidney-beans and various other articles. In April, grapes, peaches and melons, with early pease. In May, all forced articles in abundance. In June, July, &c. to November, a profusion of all summer fruits. In October, grapes, figs, melons, several sorts of peaches, and the hardy fruits. In November and December, grapes, winter melons, nuts, pears, apples, plums, and, as before observed, at all times pines.

With respect to culinary vegetables, the excellence of the cabbage, borecoles and broccoli tribe, and all the endless varieties of edible roots, presented in the greatest abundance in January, February and March, cannot be surpassed. The quantity of radishes, lettuces, onions, asparagus, sea-kale, tart-rhubarb, &c. brought



to market in April and May, is perfectly incredible; as is that of pease, cauliflowers and new potatoes presented in June. The rest of the season is equally well furnished not only with every ordinary vegetable, but with such as are only used by foreigners, or occasionally in demand; such as samphires, burnet, saucealone, nettle-tops, dandelion, &c.

The supply of forced flowers, roses, mignonette, hyacinths, of greenhouse plants, and in summer of hardy flowers and shrubs is equally rich, varied and abundant; and of curious herbs for domestic medicines, distilleries, &c. upwards of 500 species may be procured at the shop of one herbalist.

It is not enough to state that all these articles are produced; it ought to be added that they are produced in such abundance as to be sold at very moderate rates; and a substantial tradesman may, whenever he desires, have on his table a desert, and in his drawing room an assemblage of flowers, not surpassed by the first nobleman of the empire, and such as could not be procured by any sovereign in the other countries of Europe. Such are the combined effects of our climate, skill and wealth.

Notwithstanding this state of things, however, there is still ample room for improvement in British horticulture. The same results may, in many cases, be produced by more simple means, and if that which now costs a shilling can be produced for sixpence, or even tenpence, the advantages are great and obvious. New and improved varieties both of herbaceous vegetables and fruit trees, and shrubs may be produced, some of better flavour, others more prolific, or early or late, or larger, or more hardy. Of excellent fruits we do not yet possess a tythe of the sorts known in warm countries. Many of these are figured and described in

Rumphius's *Hortus Amboynensis*, Roxburgh's *Coromandel*, &c.; the Durior, Mangostan, and Mango, are among the number. The first two are reckoned by many superior to the pine-apple; and Sir Joseph Banks, (*Hort. Trans.* vol. i. p. 151.) ventures to predict, that 'ere long these and other valuable fruits will be frequent at the tables of opulent persons; and some of them, perhaps, in less than half a century, be offered for sale on every market day at Covent Garden.'

Much also remains to be done in the way of diffusing the comforts of horticulture among the lower classes. Very few farmers know how to make the most of their gardens. Pollard trees in hedges might be advantageously replaced by the pear or the apple; and even the hedges themselves, as is done in some parts of Clydesdale, by lines of damson plums, a native fruit of great utility both for wine and pies, and which will ripen in every season. How much the comfort and happiness, the attachment to their homes, families and country, and the improvement in manners and in morals of the labouring classes might be increased by improving their cottages and gardens, it is not easy to determine. It is a general remark of travellers, which holds true over all Europe, that the condition of the cottager may always be known by his garden. But we have only to compare one part of Britain with another to be convinced how much is wanting in this respect. In short, there are few modes in which a landed proprietor could confer so much happiness at so little expense, and with so much eventual benefit both to himself and the country, as by rendering every cottage on his estate a commodious and comfortable habitation, adding to each a small garden. A little additional labour of his gardener would supply them with fruit trees, seeds and plants of useful culinary vegetables, and instruct the tenant in their

culture: premiums or other means might be adopted for rewarding such as kept their plots in the best order. Much might be done by the horticultural societies in this way; and we entreat their attention to so benevolent and patriotic an object.

We have but little room to speak of ornamental gardening, in which much improvement may also be made by simplifying the modes of culture, acclimating tender species, and improving the popular varieties. The rose, dahlia and chrysanthemum shew what may be done. This branch, indeed, has prospered wonderfully during the last half century. The total number of exotics, hardy and tender, introduced into this country, appears to be 11,970, of which the first forty-seven species, including the orange, apricot, pomegranate, &c. were introduced previously or during the reign of Henry VIII.; 533 during that of Elizabeth; 578 during the reign of the two Charles's and Cromwell; 44 in the short reign of James II.; 298 in that of William and Mary; 230 in that of Anne; 182 in that of George I.; 1770 in that of George II.; and no fewer than 6756 in the reign of George III.; above half of the whole number of exotics now in the gardens of this country! For this proud accession to our exotic botany in the last century, the public are chiefly indebted to Sir Joseph Banks, and Messrs. Lee and Kennedy of the Hammersmith Nursery. There is still ample room for improvement, and as this, though generally the work of individuals, is always rendered more effectual when sanctioned by wealth and influence, it furnishes additional motives for the establishment of Horticultural Societies.

Besides these considerations, it may be added, that the practice of gardening is carried on much too empirically. Vegetable physiology, till it received the elucidations and

practical applications of Mr. Knight, was but little understood in this country; and still remains to be incorporated with the science of gardening. England has always excelled more in practical knowledge than in theory or science. What a German or a Frenchman effects by skill, we effect by capital or main force. Accustomed to abundance, and to procure every thing by money, we feel little want of science. Our resources are our purses rather than our heads, and we blunder on without regarding expense till we attain our object. English gardening, if tried by this criterion, will be found attended by the national characteristics. The obvious remedy is a better professional education for gardeners, so as, if possible, to induce closer habits of observation, reflection and generalization.

We shall now inquire into the means adopted by the Horticultural Societies to promote their art.

The London Society owes its origin, in some measure, to T. A. Knight, Esq. of Downton Castle, its President. This gentleman began so early as 1795 to send papers to the Royal Society on grafting and other horticultural subjects. Finding a congenial mind in the President, and some of the Fellows, a sort of private Horticultural Society was formed in 1805, and finally incorporated by Royal Charter in 1809. The charter states the object of the Society to be the improvement of horticulture in all its branches; empowers it to purchase funds to the annual value of £1000, and to make and alter bye-laws, &c. The Society has held meetings and read papers from 1805; a volume of their Transactions appeared in 1812, a second in 1818, and a third in 1820. In 1817, the Society became occupiers of a small garden near Hammersmith; and they have a much more extensive one in contemplation. They have corresponding members

in almost every part of the globe, from many of whom they have already procured seeds and plants. They have also sent a gardener to India and China to collect and bring home in a living state plants of the finer oriental fruits. The Society distribute gold and silver medals as premiums, as well to amateurs as to practical gardeners. Practical gardeners, it is to be observed, are admitted as Fellows at a more moderate rate than amateurs, and those who are not admitted as Fellows, if deemed eligible, may be admitted as corresponding members: thus the Society consists of about three parts of amateurs, and one of practical gardeners.

The Caledonian Society originated from a Florists' Society, which existed in Edinburgh from 1803. It enlarged its views, and became the Caledonian Society in 1809. Its objects are the same as those of the London Society; but it embraces also some branches of domestic economy unnoticed by the former, such as the management of bees, and the manufacture of British wines. It also extends its views to planting. It has published three octavo volumes of memoirs, the last in 1819. Its members are classed similarly to those of the London Society; it has procured, or is about to procure, an experimental garden, and it distributes gold and silver medals. Three-fourths of its members are practical gardeners.

The two principal writers in the Transactions of the London Society are Mr. Knight the President, and Mr. Sabine the Secretary, and the chief value of these volumes consists in their being the depositories of the essays and dissertations of these gentlemen, particularly of the former. Mr. Knight's papers are, in general, the details of the results of ingenious experiments, explained on physiological principles, and they tend to establish, in a more striking point of

view than was ever done before, the important uses of leaves in the vegetable economy—of light—of the relative application of light and heat in forcing; and of the most scientific mode of raising new varieties of plants and fruit trees. Mr. Sabine's are chiefly technical or descriptive. One or two other contributors, as Mr. Salisbury, W. Williams of Pitmaston, and Mr. Carlisle, have treated their subjects physiologically as well as practically, after the manner of Mr. Knight; and the majority of the rest of the papers are descriptions of new varieties of forcing houses or other objects used in gardening; of fruits, culinary vegetables, or ornamental plants, or successful modes of cultivating them.

With the exception of some anniversary discourses, by Dr. Duncan, and some papers by other medical men, and Sir G. Mackenzie, almost all the memoirs of the Caledonian Society are by practical gardeners, and relate to improved modes of culture, or new tools or engines of gardening. No writer seems to take the lead; and none seem to blend, in any very useful degree, theoretical with practical knowledge. The Scotch Memoirs, therefore, are perhaps still more inferior to the London Transactions, in merit, than in bulk and price.

The medals distributed by the London Society have been chiefly presented to patrons of gardening, rather than to practical gardeners; some of them however rather illegitimately, as 'the gilt medal to Messrs. Hanrott and Metcalf, solicitors, for drawing up the deed and charter of the Society; some very gallantly, as that to Miss Coke, because she saw a melon plant growing in the open air, took it under her protection and 'sent a fruit thereof to be tasted by the Society.' It is difficult to discover precisely for what some of the others are given.

The medals and premiums of the

Caledonian Society have been confined almost entirely to practical men; and the objects selected have, in our opinion, been very judiciously chosen. In general, they are not papers on subjects, but actual specimens, of horticultural and ornamental productions, not to be produced incidentally, but at stated periods, and in competition with the whole Society, and as many other gardeners as chose to become candidates. This operates as a stimulus to exertion, and the consequence is, that such a number of excellent productions are brought forward at the periods of showing that the judges feel it difficult to decide; and, in order to reward merit duly, are often obliged to give secondary, and even third rate premiums for the same production. One point for which they have advertised premiums merits particular approbation: it is for the general neatness and order of gardens. This we consider an excellent plan, and likely, with the judicious distribution of premiums, to make complete practical gardeners, and to ensure to Scotland her established character in this particular.

We shall trespass on the patience of our readers with only one remark more as to the question whether these Societies have taken the proper mode of attaining their avowed object, the promotion of horticulture? Every one knows that the true use of societies of this nature is to excite a taste in the wealthy for the pursuits of the Society, and to procure their patronage and sanction to the exertions of individuals. Viewing the subject in this light, we think both Societies have acted wisely, though differently, and that, as was said on another occasion, each is best in its own country. The splendid volumes of the London Society have been objected to as locking up valuable practical information from all who are not Fellows, or cannot purchase their works. But, whate-

ver is truly valuable in a free and enlightened country soon finds its way to the public. The papers of these societies form but a very trifling part of the services they may render the public; besides, a number of them are better enshrined in the pomp of a costly quarto for the rich, than transplanted into cheaper works to be bought by the practical man: some of them are frivolous, to say no worse, as one of the late President of the Royal Society, in praise of an improvement by his gardener, which turns out, before the end of his paper, to be no improvement at all; others improper, as those of Messrs. Haworth and Salishury, which are entirely botanical; and many trifling, as one forwarded by Sir John Sinclair, from Sir Brook Boothby, then at Brussels, to say that he 'keeps under the red spider on his peach trees, by plucking off every leaf the moment he sees any on it.' The Caledonian memoirs likewise contain papers, which the Society should not have admitted, of which Sir G. Mackenzie's on economical hot-houses, in which he proposes to ripen peaches in the dark, may be mentioned as an instance. Mr. Knight's papers on light and leaves appear to have been lost on this philosopher, as well as on Dr. Duncan, who had the ill fortune to laud him in one of his anniversary discourses.

But it is not, (as we have said) by their papers either Society will effect any great good. It is by the eclat and fashion which they will give to the study; and by bringing forward at their meetings, and through the influence of their premiums, the comforts and luxuries which horticulture can produce for the tables of the wealthy. A demand will thus be created for superior operative gardeners, who will be more valued and better paid in proportion as they enlarge the enjoyments of their employers: and as the improvement of the circumstan-

ces of any one class is always connected with that of the others, better vegetables and fruits will in time find their way to the lower classes; enjoyments will become comforts, and comforts, necessities; and the beneficial impulse will be felt and acknowledged by the general mass of society.

#### THE MOON & ITS INHABITANTS.

Olbers considers it as very probable, that the Moon is inhabited by rational creatures; and that its surface is more or less covered with a vegetation not very dissimilar to that of our own earth. Gruithuisen maintains, that he has discovered by means of his telescope, artificial works in the Moon, erected by the Lunarians; and very lately, another observer maintains, from actual observation, that great edifices do exist in the Moon. Noggerath, the geologist, does not deny the accuracy of the descriptions published by Gruithuisen, but maintains that all these appearances are owing to vast whin dykes, or trap veins, rising above the general lunar surface.

Gruithuisen, in a conversation with the great astronomer Gauss, after describing the regular figures he had discovered in the Moon, spoke of the possibility of a correspondence with the inhabitants of the Moon. He brought, he says, to Gauss's recollection, the idea he had communicated many years ago to Zimmerman. Gauss answered, that the plan of erecting a geometrical figure on the plains of Siberia, corresponded with his opinion, because, according to his view, a correspondence with the inhabitants of the Moon, could only be begun by means of such mathematical contemplations and ideas, which we, and they, must have in common. The vast circular hollows in the Moon, have been by some, considered as evidences of volcanic action, but they differ so much, in form and structure, from volcanic craters, that

many are now of opinion, and with reason, that they are vast circular valleys.—[*Edin. New Phil. Jour.*

In the number of the "Annals of Philosophy," for December last, there is a paper by the Revd. J. B. Emmett; in which he notices some telescopical appearances of the Moon. He observed certain continued lines on the northern boundary of *Palus Mæotis*, of Hevelius, which have the appearance of rivers; and also numerous other similar objects on the southern parts, upon which he is pursuing his observations with a view to trace them to their full extent; and to free them from the illusions arising from the shadows of ridges, and other objects of a similar nature; after which, he means to trace their length by the micrometer. He observes, that "to see these appearances, the air should be in such a state, that good and steady disks of stars may be obtained; the telescope must have abundance of light, a high power, and be very steadily mounted. Under these circumstances, it frequently happens, that the whole cannot be traced at one view. The best age of the Moon I have found to be, between eight and twelve days after conjunction." "About the S. parts, are similar appearances, but more complicated; they run towards Paludes, to which they seem to be joined; forming in their course several spaces, which have the appearance of small lakes."

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#### THE LITERARY REGISTER.

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MONDAY, JUNE 16. 1828.

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The strictures on Prof. List's Letters are published, partly because they are esteemed just by the Editor; but chiefly because the subject is important, and temperate discussion is not likely to injure truth. We will admit articles in favor of the opposite side of the question, if at all respectable in composition and argument. We design republishing from one of the British Jour-



nals, so soon as we can find room for it, an article, which supports the policy of restrictions more ably than any thing which we have seen from writers in our own country. We wish to give it to our readers that they may see the strength of the position, which is the centre of so many very light skirmishes in the newspapers.

We supposed that it would be unnecessary to say more, than is published in our general notice, that communications for us, must be sent free of expense. Since this has not proved sufficient, we add the information that letters, charged with postage, are not taken from the Office. This has already been the fate of some communications; and the authors may now account for their not having been noticed.

The individuals, whose notification of their intention not to take our paper, did not reach us, until we had sent them the first numbers will have the justice to return these. We would repeat the same request to Editors who may not wish to exchange with us. This thing is of more importance to us, than to most publishers of papers, as we design that subscribers shall commence with a volume.

We are willing to give V. H. a hearing, if he will take the trouble of revising his article, that it may be fit for the press, at least so far as language is concerned. We cannot take upon ourselves the drudgery of correcting all the mistakes in Grammar, and especially in Orthography which the writer has made. We would require the author also to give his authorities for some of the facts which he has adduced in his argument:—for example, that the policy of Spain has been liberal in her intercourse with other nations; &c. &c.

We have been obliged to exclude some original pieces this week that we might give the remainder of the article on Gardening.

We take the following "Glance at the Peninsula" from the Nat. Gazette, in which paper it was published from the Paris Constitutionnel. Our readers must remember, that it is a Frenchman who is speaking.

"It appears that France and England have agreed to withdraw the troops which

occupied the Peninsula. The retrograde movement of the French army has already commenced, and the English troops have embarked from Lisbon. Spain remains under absolute power, sustained by monkish despotism, and with the germs of discontent and of division, by which she has been so violently agitated. Portugal is on the eve of witnessing the downfall of her new institutions, which emanated from the legitimate power, and of falling under the yoke of a young madman, who makes rebellion and usurpation a prelude to the exercise of tyranny; compromising at the same time the repose of the State, and his own safety, and entering on a career which will soon be deluged with blood. Behold the final results of the occupation of the Peninsula by the French and English.

"England is satisfied. She resented as an affront the presence of a French garrison at Barcelona and at Cadiz. Mr. Canning told us that the pride of his nation had been wounded, and we had no need of his assurance to be convinced of the fact. The events of which Portugal has been the theatre, during the last two years, were only prepared and arranged, to create a necessity for sending an English army thither to take up a position on the Tagus. Every thing that has occurred within that period is the fruit of that profound policy, which is transmitted from Ministry to Ministry, whether Whig or Tory, and which has no object but to extend the dominions, and raise the power of England above those of every other nation.

"Now that France evacuates Spain, the wound inflicted on British pride will be soon healed; but there is some difference between the course pursued by the French Cabinet and that adopted by the Court of St. James: it is this—we abandon the Peninsula seriously and in good faith, while England has secured to herself two fortresses which command the Tagus, and leaves there a garrison, supported by a ship of the line, which suffices to defend the position. But this is not all. It is well known at London, that the Apostolical faction of Spain, united with that of Portugal, will induce Don Miguel to break the oath of fidelity which he took to his brother, and to encircle his brow with the burning diadem of *Ab-solutism*. Civil contests in the Peninsula, and the indignation of Don Pedro are expected. It is natural, that that Prince will again call for the intervention of England, and that then she will have a legitimate motive for driving out the Apostolicals of Portugal, and for re-establishing there her own influence. We shall again see a British army in Lisbon and who knows what may then happen to Spain? Is it believed that her Royal Volunteers, with their want of discipline, notwithstanding their ardour, can stand before an English column, and be in a state to protect Don Miguel? No; the future prepares for us the necessary result of all the faults committed by the last Min-

istry. We do not think we venture a rash conjecture when we say, that before two years are at an end, the fate of the Peninsula will depend upon England, and it is not France who will occupy Barcelona and Cadiz."

It is contradicted that the Russians had crossed the Pruth. It is possible that the Porte may have sufficient prudence to avoid the blow, which seems about to fall upon her. If so, the empire of the Turks may yet subsist for a short period. That the destruction of the Head of the Imposture, which has spread so wide, is nigh, seems as clear from the state of affairs as the voice of revelation. The crisis is not yet over; and we will not be surprised if Europe should soon be rid of the hordes which have so long 'pitched their tents' upon her bosom. The dominion of Mahomet rose by the cymeter and must fall by the sword.

Greece. "Letters from Greece speak favourably of the measures of Count Capo d'Istria, though one of the writers appears to have been a little shocked at the uncereimonious manner in which he has set aside the old constitution, and substituted a new form of government, in which he acts in the capacity of Dictator. The Count brought with him only about £20,000 sterling in money, but to supply his immediate wants, he was endeavouring, instead of a foreign loan, to raise money by what he called a bank. He had invited the monied men to deposit money, and to receive in exchange notes payable in one year, with interest at the rate of eight per cent, which notes were also to be received in payment of the customs, and all debts to the government. He has made a re-organization of the army, which is pronounced to be "rational and practicable." The Count had made a visit to Poros, and expressed great interest in the hospital established there by Drs. Howe and Russ. He promised that a debt due from the late commission of government should be paid, but this at the last date had not been done, and the hospital was without funds. Ibrahim Pacha had destroyed, and was destroying Tripolizza, from which place he had withdrawn all his infantry, and his cavalry was to retire in a few days. Mr. Brewer, an American, had opened a school at Syra. We suppose this to be the Rev. Mr. Brewer, a Missionary, lately at Smyrna.

We have looked over the Tariff bill; and cannot see any part so especially interesting to our region, as the first paragraphs of the third section. In this part of the United States, we suppose that hemp and flax may

be grown to great perfection:—the former particularly. The duties on wool and manufactures of wool have but small claims to the favour of those who cultivate the Mississippi Valley, as that portion of our country is not, we believe, well adapted to the growing of wool. Whatever may be the effect of this measure of our national Legislature in our own country, we suppose that the progress of the Tariff Bill in Congress must have been regarded with even more anxiety by the British than by ourselves. This change in our policy must be felt by those who have been accustomed to supply us with those articles which Congress have determined that we shall produce for ourselves. If it should have the affect of inducing a relaxation of those restrictive measures of the British, which effect the products of the industry of our own country, and should cause each nation to yield its assent to a system of freedom in their intercourse, that each might enjoy the natural advantages of the other, without relinquishing its own, we would be among the first to rejoice. If this should not be the case, we think each nation will resemble the hungry man who would not partake of an abundant repast, because it had been prepared by one whose countenance found no favour in his eyes.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. States commenced its annual session in Philadelphia on the 15th ult. Dr. Janeway has accepted of the Professorship of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Western Theological Seminary; and Dr. McDowell was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the same Institution. Dr. McDowell declined accepting the charge to which he had been elected; and the Assembly recommended to him further consideration in the case.

The School Fund of Connecticut is nearly sufficient to place a good school within reach of every family in the state. It exceeds \$1,870,000 and may be expected to reach two millions at no distant day.

The Tariff Bill, as amended in the Senate and passed by both Houses, was approved and signed by the President of the United States on the 19th ult., and is now a law of the land.

## POETRY.



## SELECTED.

## ON AN INFANT SMILING AS IT AWOKE.

After the sleep of night, as some still Lake  
Displays the cloudless Heaven in reflection,  
And dimpled by the breezes seems to break  
Into a waking smile of recollection,  
As if from its calm depths the morning light  
Call'd up the pleasant dreams that gladden'd  
night.

So does the azure of those laughing eyes  
Reflect a mental Heaven of thine own;  
In that illumined smile I recognise  
The sunlight of a sphere to us unknown;  
Thou hast been dreaming of some previous  
bliss  
In other worlds, for thou art new to this.

Hast thou been wafted to Elysian bowers,  
In some blest star where thou hast pre-  
existed;  
Inhaled th' ecstatic fragrancy of flowers  
Around the golden harps of Seraphs wit-  
ed,  
Or heard those nightingales of Paradise  
Pour thrilling songs and choral harmonies?

Perchance all breathing life is but an es-  
sence  
From the great Fountain Spirit in the sky,  
And thou hast dreamt of that transcendent  
presence  
Whence thou hast fallen a dew-drop from  
on high,  
Destined to lose, as thou shalt mix with  
earth,  
Those bright recallings of thy heavenly  
birth.

We deem thy mortal memory not begun,—  
But hast thou no remembrance of the past;  
No lingering twilight of a former sun,  
Which o'er thy slumbering faculties hath  
cast

Shadows of unimaginable things,  
Too high or deep for human fathomings?

Perchance while reason's earliest flush is  
brightening  
Athwart thy brain, celestial sights are  
given;

As skies that open to let out the lightning;  
Disclose a transitory glimpse of Heaven;  
And thou art wrapt in visions all too bright  
For aught but Cherubim, and Infant's sight.

Emblem of Heavenly purity and bliss,  
Mysterious type which none can understand,  
Let me with reverence approach to kiss  
Lips lately touch'd by the Creator's  
hand:—  
So awful art thou, that I feel more prone  
To claim thy blessing than bestow mine  
own. H.

## SONNET.

ON A LANDSCAPE, BY MR. HOFLAND.

Young world of peace and loveliness, fare-  
well!  
Farewell to the clear lake; the mountains  
blue;  
The grove whose tufted paths our eyes  
pursue  
Delighted; the white cottage in the dell  
By yon old church; the smoke from that  
small cell  
Amid the hills slow rising and the hue  
Of summer air, fresh, delicate and true,  
Breathing of light and life the master spell.  
Work of the poet's eye, the painters hand,  
How close to nature art thou, yet how free  
From earthly stain! The beautiful, the  
bland,  
The rose, the nightingale resemble thee;  
Thou art most like the blissful fairy-land  
Of Spencer or Mozart's fine melody.

## SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

Oh, unseen haunter of the greenwood bow-  
ers,  
Thy voice is like the last voice of the  
spring,  
Breathing of love fulfill'd and blossoming,  
Of fragrance, and blue skies, and vanish'd  
showers.  
Thou chauntest over the sweet births of  
flowers,  
Like nurse or patient mother, who doth  
sing  
O'er cradled child her song unwearying,  
Ever the sweetest thro' the evening hours.  
Oh! solitary bird, albeit not sad,  
Thy voice is less allied to joy than sorrow;  
Less prophet than remembrancer, thy scope  
Embraceth yesterday but ne'er to-morrow;  
Yet, tho' pale Memory be seldom glad,  
A truer fonder friend is she than Hope. B.

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